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ABSTRACT

Policies, practices, and methods of distribution of no-need/merit awards for undergraduate students at four-year colleges and universities were studied and compared to 1982 survey results. Questionnaires were returned by 367 schools. The average dollar value of non-need undergraduate scholarships was $1,000 or less for more than half of the responding schools. While 20 schools reported their academic scholarships average $5,000 or more, 56 respondents stated that the average value was $500 or less. The average dollar value of non-need academic scholarships appeared to increase slightly since 1982. Over 90 percent of the institutions indicated that scholarships are renewed annually. Information is also provided on: the average annual value of no-need academic scholarship, the change in dollar value of renewed no-need academic scholarship, the total number of no-need academic scholarships awarded to incoming full-time undergraduates in fall 1983, the length of time the no-need award program had been in existence, the percentage of no-need academic scholarship recipients receiving need-based aid, and the geographic distribution by region of institutions awarding the scholarships. A list of the participating schools and the questionnaire are appended. (SW)

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THE USE OF NO-NEED ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIPS: AN UPDATE

Submitted to the
National Association of College
Admissions Counselors

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December 1, 1984

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APPENDIX A: Colleges and Universities Surveyed

APPENDIX B: Survey Instrument

Summary Highlights of No-Need
Academic Scholarship Survey
1984

...70.7% response rate

...Representative cross-section geographically

...Over half of the respondents define their student population as regional

...95% have experienced tuition increases over the past three years

...83.4% have experienced increases in internal aid dollars over the past three years

...76.2% have experienced increases in academic scholarship dollars over the past three years

...83.3% award no-need academic scholarships

...47% of the scholarship programs have been in existence for more than twelve years

...61.1% award athletic grant-in-aid

...66.5% award no-need performance scholarships

...51.3% consider all freshmen applicants for scholarship

...43.3% solicit nominations from high school guidance offices

...17.9% will consider for scholarship without an application for admission

...Over half reported the average dollar value of a no-need academic scholarship as $1000 or less

...93.6% renew academic scholarships with 79.5% reporting the dollar value remains the same

...47.7% provide notification of the award on one fixed date after admission

...52.9% mix gift aid dollars and self help dollars relative to academic performance

...92.1% award no-need scholarships either to recognize and reward excellence or to recruit the best and the brightest

...89.5% would not eliminate their no-need scholarship program if their competition did

...Public and state-related institutions in the south and southwest are the most likely to award athletic grants-in-aid and other performance scholarships.

I. INTRODUCTION

The awarding of no-need academic merit scholarships by four-year colleges and universities in the United States continues to be a much discussed and debated issue. The 1982 study "The Use of No-Need Academic Scholarships in U. S. Colleges and Universities: A Survey" shows the majority of institutions participating in the awarding of no-need academic scholarships and a slight increase is shown in this 1984 study. Some institutions continue to express ethical concerns and the possible negative impacts on higher education as a whole resulting from the increased use of no-need academic scholarships.

This study again confirms that the vast majority of institutions believe in the concept of awarding no-need academic scholarships to recruit the best and the brightest students for their institutions and to recognize academic excellence. Relatively few indicated that their participation was simply a response to increased competition for students among institutions.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this research is to update the findings reported from a similar survey in 1982 concerned with the policies, practices and methods of distribution of no-need/merit awards for undergraduate students at four-year colleges and universities.

III. METHODOLOGY

A survey questionnaire was mailed to a total of 519 four-year colleges and universities representing a cross-section of institutions by size, type of control and location. Out of the total 519 institutions surveyed, 367 (70.7%) participated. However, not all institutions responded to every questions, therefore, some percentages nave been statistically adjusted for missing values.

The questionnaire had three major components: (A) Background Information; (B) No-Need Academic Scholarship Practices and (C) Related Institutional Policies and Procedures.

IV. RESULTS

A. Background Information

The colleges and universities responding to this survey represent all major geographic regions of the United States. However, over 50% of the responding institutions are geographically located in the Middle States and Midwest regions. This information is detailed in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Institutions By Location

	#	%
New England	38	10.4
Middle States	96	26.2
South	61	16.6
Southwest	25	6.8
Midwest	101	27.5
West	46	12.5

Table 2 provides a breakdown of institutions by type of control in which 68.9% of 367 respondents represented privately controlled institutions.

TABLE 2

Institutions By Control

	#	%
Public	98	26.7
Private	253	68.9
State-Related	15	4.1
Other	1	.3

Projected 1983-84 student enrollments at the institutions that responded ranged from smaller schools of 1000 or less students to larger universities of 15,000 undergraduates or more. The distribution of institutions by size is provided in Table 3.

Table 3

Total Enrollment of Full-Time Undergraduate Students
(Fall, 1983)

Total Enrollment	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
1-1000	70	19.2
1001-2000	86	23.6
2001-3000	42	11.5
3001-4000	27	7.4
4001-5000	21	5.8
5001-10000	47	12.9
10001-15000	31	8.5
15000 or more	41	11.2

In responding to the question concerning 1983-84 tuition charges for full-time undergraduates, more than one quarter reported an expected tuition charge of $1500 or less for a year of study while a similar number reported a tuition charge of $6000 or more. Table 4 provides the details.

TABLE 4

Average Undergraduate Tuition Rate
(Fall, 1983)

Tuition Rate	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
$ 1-1500	98	26.8
$ 1501-3000	31	8.5
$ 3001-4500	48	13.2
$ 4501-6000	85	23.3
$ 6001-7500	43	11.8
$ 7501-or more	60	16.4

As a result of our concern for institutional confidentiality the data provided in Tables 5, 6, and 7 are the freshmen class of 1983 summary statistics for the total number of respondents. This does not represent individual institutional application yields.

Respondents were asked to provide information concerning the number of freshmen applications for admission; the number of those applicants accepted; and the number of students enrolled. Table 5 shows nearly

one-third of the institutions reported receiving 1,000 or fewer applications for admission while 16% reported receiving 7,000 or more freshmen applications. In the admit category slightly less than one-third of the institutions reported accepting 750 or fewer students. (Details are provided in Table 6). Freshmen enrollments at over 40% of the responding institutions were 500 or fewer for the Fall 1983.

TABLE 5

Number of Full-Time Freshmen
Fall 1983
Applicants for Admission

Number of Applications	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
1-500	39	11.3
501-1000	73	21.2
1001-2000	61	17.7
2001-3000	47	13.6
3001-4000	27	7.8
4001-5000	16	4.7
5001-6000	14	4.1
6001-7000	12	3.5
7001-or more	55	16.0

TABLE 6

Number of Full-Time Freshmen
Fall 1983
Admits

Number Of Admits	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
1-250	13	3.8
251-500	47	13.7
501-750	46	13.5
751-1000	37	10.8
1001-1500	41	12.0
1501-2000	38	11.1
2001-3000	40	11.7
3001-4000	21	6.1
4001-6000	29	8.5
6001-or more	30	8.7

TABLE 7

Number of Full-Time Freshmen
Fall 1983
Enrolled

Number Enrolled	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
1-125	12	3.4
126-250	51	14.6
251-500	83	23.8
501-750	57	16.3
751-1000	21	6.0
1001-1500	35	10.0
1501-2000	25	7.2
2001-3000	23	6.6
3001-or more	42	12.0

Institutions were asked to describe their student geographic characteristic as representative of a national, regional, or local population. The majority of respondents reported their student populations as regional (see details in Table 8)

TABLE 8

Undergraduate Student Population Geographically

	#	%
Local	62	17.0
Regional	205	56.2
National	98	26.8

B. No-Need Academic Scholarship Practices

This section of the survey questions deals specifically with internal institutional procedures for selecting, awarding and enrolling no-need academic scholarship recipients.

The vast majority of institutions responding to the survey indicated that they did award no-need academic scholarships. Eighty-three percent of the colleges and universities with such a program in place reflects a modest growth when compared to the 1982 results of 79.6% participation (Table 9).

TABLE 9

Institution Awards No-Need Academic Scholarships

	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
YES	305	83.3
NO	61	16.7

The average dollar value of no-need undergraduate scholarships was $1000 or less for more than half of the 367 institutions responding. While 20 schools reported their academic scholarships averaged $5000 or more, 56 respondents stated that the average value was $500 or less (see Table 10). It appears that the average dollar value of no-need academic scholarships has increased slightly since the 1982 study was conducted.

TABLE 10

Average Annual Value of No-Need Academic Scholarship

Average Dollar Value	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
1-500	56	18.4
501-1000	97	31.8
1001-1500	55	18.0
1501-2000	34	11.2
2001-3000	29	9.5
3001-4000	9	3.0
4001-5000	5	1.6
More Than 5000	20	6.5

In responding to the question of the continuation of scholarships, over 90% of the institutions indicated that scholarsips are renewed annually. Only 19 schools indicate that their scholarships were not eligible for renewal (Table 11). There appears to be an increasing trend toward renewing no-need academic scholarships compared to the 1982 study.

TABLE 11

Institution Renews Scholarships

	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
YES	279	93.6
NO	19	6.4

In addition, over 95% renew the scholarship at an equal or greater value when compared to the original award (Table 12).

TABLE 12

Change in Dollar Value of Renewed
No-Need Academic Scholarship

	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
Increases	49	17.0
Decreases	9	3.1
Remains the Same	230	79.9

Nearly one-third of the respondents indicated awarding twenty or fewer no-need academic scholarships to incoming full-time undergraduates for the Fall of 1983. Conversely, over 10% of the institutions award more than four hundred no-need academic scholarships to a similar group (Table 13).

Table 13

Total Number of No-Need Academic Scholarships Awarded
to Incoming Full-Time Undergraduates Who Enrolled
for Fall 1983

Number Of Scholarships	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
1-10	68	22.3
11-20	31	10.2
21-30	26	8.5
31-40	19	6.2
41-60	28	9.2
61-80	11	3.5
81-100	10	3.3
101-150	25	8.2
151-200	15	4.9
201-300	24	7.9
301-400	17	5.6
More Than 400	31	10.2

In the candidate identification process, institutions were almost evenly divided between considering all freshmen for scholarship and requiring a separate formal application from potential awardees. No clear pattern of preference was apparent when public versus private institutions are considered nor does geographic location seem to play a role. In addition, the practice of soliciting scholarship nominees from high school guidance offices reveals a similar distribution. Tables 14, 15, and 16 summarizes these findings.

TABLE 14

All Freshmen Are Considered for No-Need Academic Scholarships

	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
YES	155	51.3
NO	147	48.7

TABLE 15

A Separate Formal Application is Required

	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
YES	144	48.3
NO	154	51.7

TABLE 16

Nominations For Scholarship Candidates Are Solicited From High School Guidance Offices

	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
YES	136	45.3
NO	164	54.7

Slightly more than 18% of the institutions consider students for a no-need academic scholarship prior to an application for admission (Table 17). The announcement of the no-need academic scholarship to student recipients occurs at the time of admission for a quarter of the institutions and as part of the aid package for another quarter, but close to half announce the scholarship on one fixed date after admission. Twelve schools indicated announcement of the no-need academic scholarship prior to the application for admission. These responses raise a reasonable concern over such a practice. Institutions may be attempting to create a competitive edge and entice students to apply who might not otherwise have considered that institution (Tables 17 and 18).

TABLE 17

Students Can Be Considered For A No-Need Academic Scholarship Before Application for Admission

	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
YES	55	18.1
NO	249	81.9

TABLE 18

Timing Of The Announcement Of A No-Need Academic Award

	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
Prior to Application for Admission	12	4.2
At the Same Time of Admission	66	23.0
One Fixed Date After Admission	137	47.7
As A Part of Need Based Financial Aid Announcement	72	25.1

C. Related Institutional Policies and Procedures

Both the 1982 and 1984 survey results conclude that four out of five four-year nstitutions are awarding no-need academic scholarships to their undergraduate population. While there are ethical and moral concerns inherent in this issue, most institutions seem not to believe that the awarding of no-need academic scholarships has the potential to damage higher education. In fact, many institutions support the idea that a no-need academic scholarship program has benefits for both students and higher education, as a number of colleges and universities who have newly implemented or are continuing their scholarship programs has increased slightly when 1982 survey results are compared to the 1984 findings.

For most institutions awarding no-need academic scholarships is not a recent development. Nearly 60% of the respondents indicated that their scholarship programs have been in operation for at least nine years. Only eleven schools said that they just established their scholarship programs in the past year (Table 19).

TABLE 19

Length of Time the Program Has Been in Existence

	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
Less Than One Year	11	4.0
1-3 Years	36	11.9
4-8 Years	73	24.2
9-12 Years	39	12.9
More Than 12 Years	142	47.0

Educational institutions are, of course, not exempt from the impact of general economic inflation. Of the institutuions participating in the survey, 95% reported tuition increases over the past three years. While eighteen of the schools were in the enviable position of not having had to increase tuition over the past three years, nearly half of the respondents have experienced increases of 10% or more. Tables 20 and 21 provide the details.

TABLE 20

Institution Has Experienced a Tuition Increase
Over the Past Three Years

	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
YES	339	95.0
NO	18	5.0

TABLE 21

Average Annual Percentage Increase of Tuition

% Increase	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
0	17	4.8
1-5	33	9.2
6	17	4.8
7	39	10.9
8	38	10.6
9	44	12.3
10	71	19.9
11-15	57	16.0
16 or more	41	11.5

While not always possible, it is the hope of most financial aid offices that financial aid dollars and possibly no-need academic scholarship dollars will increase proportionately with the cost of education at their institution. Based on survey findings it appears that most schools have been able to accomplish this goal. While fifty-eight institutions reported no increase in financial aid dollars from internal sources, more than half of the survey participants indicated financial aid dollar increases of 10% or more in the past three years (Tables 22 and 23).

TABLE 22

Institution Provided an Increase in Financial
Aid Dollars From Internal Sources Over the Past Three Years

	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
YES	292	83.4
NO	58	16.6

TABLE 23

Average Annual Percentage Increase of
Financial Aid Dollars

% Increase	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
0	58	16.6
1-5	48	13.7
6	10	2.9
7	20	5.7
8	25	7.1
9	9	2.6
10	43	12.3
11-15	40	11.4
16-25	41	11.7
26 or more	56	16.0

When the question was posed concerning no-need academic scholarship dollar increases for the same period, again nearly half of the respondents indicated increases of 10% or more with a surprising 10% showing increases of more than 51%. Conversely, almost one quarter of the institutions reported no increase in their no-need academic scholarship budget (Tables 24 and 25).

TABLE 24

Institution Increased Academic No-Need Scholarship Dollars
Over the Past Three Years

	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
YES	230	76.2
NO	72	23.8

TABLE 25

Average Annual Percentage Increase of
No-Need Scholarship Dollars

% Increase	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
0	72	23.8
1-4	36	11.9
5	19	6.3
6-9	27	8.9
10	24	8.0
11-15	21	7.0
16-25	36	11.9
26-50	36	11.9
More Than 51	31	10.3

Based on survey findings, it does not appear that expenditures for no-need academic scholarship at most institutions are growing disproportionately when compared to general tuition increases and financial aid dollar increases provided from internal sources. This should alleviate some concern expressed about the possibility of this practice at the majority of four year colleges and universities.

Beyond awarding no-need academic scholarships, institutions may choose to provide no-need financial assistance in the form of other types of scholarships or grants-in-aid. Most frequently mentioned as an area of concern is the financial assistance provided to collegiate athletes. The survey asked whether or not athletic grants-in-aid and other no need performance scholarships were awarded. Over 60% of the institutions responding reported that athletic grants-in-aid were available and nearly two-thirds said other no-need performance scholarships were awarded. Tables 26 and 27 summarize these findings.

TABLE 26

Institution Awards Athletic Grants-in-Aid

	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
YES	223	61.1
NO	142	38.9

TABLE 27

Institution Awards Other No-Need Performance Scholarships

	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
YES	240	66.5
NO	121	33.5

More specifically, the interest is in whether institutions of higher learning are more apt to recognize the outstanding achievement in athletes without appropriate recognition for academic excellence. With the data available, responses to questions concerning the availability of no-need academic scholarships, athletic grants-in-aid and other no-need performance scholarships by institution were cross-tabulated. The results are reported in Tables 28 and 29. Although only four institutions reported awarding no-need performance scholarships without providing funds for no-need academic scholarships, only a slightly higher number awarded athletic grants-in-aid but do not award no-need academic scholarships.

TABLE 28

Institution Awards Performance Scholarships

		YES	NO
Institution Awards Academic No-Need Scholarships	YES	236 (65.6%)	68 (18.9%)
	NO	4 (1.1%)	52 (14.4%)

TABLE 29

Institution Awards Athletic Grants-in-Aid

		YES	NO
Institution Awards Academic No-Need Scholarships	YES	209 (57.4%)	96 (26.4%)
	NO	14 (3.8%)	45 (12.4%)

By the definition provided with the survey no-need academic scholarships are awarded to students without regard to demonstrated financial need and bear no intentional relationship to a student's requirement for funds. Needy students by traditional definitions are, of course, not excluded from receiving no-need academic awards. While close to one-third of the institutions report 10% or less of their no-need academic scholarship recipients also receive need-based aid, a similar percentage of the institutions indicate that 50% or more of the scholarship recipients also received financial need based assistance. See Table 30 for details.

TABLE 30

Percentage of No-Need Academic Scholarship Recipients Receiving Need Based Aid

% Recipients	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
1-10	98	32.2
11-20	16	5.3
21-30	27	8.9
31-40	22	7.2
41-50	37	12.2
51-60	32	10.5
61-70	24	7.9
71-80	31	10.2
81-90	13	4.3
91-100	4	1.3

The purpose of a no-need academic scholarship award to a student is clear. It is a monetary award to recognize academic performance and to encourage the student's enrollment at a particular institution. It is given without regard to the family's financial situation. In some cases, the academic performance of a high achiever is recognized only within a financial need framework. The survey asked whether preferential financial aid packaging was practiced by the institution; that is, whether the high performer would receive proportionately more gift aid than a student with equal financial need but average grades. Over one-half of the institutions said yes. When a cross tabulation of responses to questions about both awarding no-need academic scholarships and preferential packaging was made, less than 10% of the institutions responding did neither. Tables 31 and 32 provide the details.

TABLE 31

A Student's Academic Performance Affects the Mix of Gift Aid and Self-Help Financial Assistance

	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
YES	191	52.9
NO	170	47.1

TABLE 32

Institution Awards No-Need Academic Scholarships

		YES	NO
Institution Adjusts Gift Aid Mix Relative to Academic Performance	YES	163 (45.3%)	27 (7.5%)
	NO	139 (38.6%)	31 (8.6%)

Viewed regionally, institutions in the New England area are the least likely to award no-need academic scholarships while high achievers who apply to colleges and universities in the South, Southwest and Mid-West are virtually guaranteed scholarship consideration. A regional pattern in the practice of preferential packaging, however, is not noticeable. Tables 33 and 34 summarize these findings.

TABLE 33

Institutions Who Award No-Need
Academic Scholarships by Region

Region	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
New England	16	(42.1%)
Middle States	76	(79.2%)
South	57	(93.4%)
Southwest	25	(100.0%)
Midwest	92	(92.0%)
West	39	(84.8%)

TABLE 34

Institution Adjusts Gift Aid Mix
Relative to Academic Performance

Region	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
New England	20	(55.6%)
Middle States	55	(57.9%)
South	29	(48.3%)
Southwest	9	(37.5%)
Midwest	50	(50.0%)
West	28	(60.9%)

Many critics of the practice of awarding no-need academic scholarships by colleges and universities have expressed their concern that scholarship awards are simply a response to increased institutional competition and this practice will eventually undermine the purpose of higher education. When institutions responded to the question of why they award no-need academic scholarships the results show that their intention in over 90% of the institutions, is to either recognize and reward academic excellence or to recruit the best and the brightest. Relatively few institutions

participate in the awarding of no-need academic scholarships simply as a response to competiton (Table 35). While 94% of the responding institutions know that their competition awards no-need academic scholarships nearly 90% say they would not eliminate their scholarship program even if the competition chose to do so (Tables 36 and 37).

TABLE 35

Primary Reason for Awarding
No-Need Scholarships

	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
To Recognize and Award Excellence	149	50.4
To Recruit the Best and the Brightest	124	41.9
To Respond to Competition	23	7.7

TABLE 36

Our Institution's "Competition" Awards
No-Need Academic Scholarships

	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
YES	287	93.8
NO	19	6.2

TABLE 37

Our Institution Would Eliminate the
No-Need Academic Scholarship Program
if Our Competition Did

	# of Institutions	% of Institutions
YES	30	10.5
NO	255	89.5

CONCLUSION

Over the past three years, the opportunity to examine the policies and practices regarding no-need academic scholarships at four year colleges and universities in the United States has revealed information that can in large part provide comfort to both students and their families and to college and university administrators. For the majority of institutions, the idea of awarding no-need academic scholarships is not a recently conceived notion. Most schools have been in the practice of recognizing their academic achievers for nearly a decade and administrators report not doing so to maintain a competitive edge but rather to recognize the outstanding performance by young scholars and to recruit them to their institutions. While the offering of scholarship support prior to a student's application for admission is a questionable practice, a very limited number of institutions do so, with most announcing scholarship awards after the date of admission.

The actual dollar values of these awards for over half of the institutions is $1000 or less and they are renewed from year to year at most schools. The growth in total dollars of most no-need academic scholarship programs seems to be proportionate with the annual increases experienced in tuition. And further it appears that most institutions are supplementing not only their no-need academic scholarship budgets annually, but an equal amount of attention and resources is being provided to institutional financial need based programs. The erosion of need based funds does not appear to be occuring at the institutional level and certainly not as a result of no-need academic scholarships.

Open lines of communications, a sharing of philosophies and a concern for both students, their families and for institutions seems to be taking place between admissions officies, financial aid offices and their senior administration. This has resulted in no-need academic scholarship programs which are ethical, long term commitments integrated into the larger plan for assisting young people to attaining their higher education goals.

APPENDIX A

Institutions Responding to No-Need
Academic Scholarsihp Survey Questionnaire
1984

Alabama

Spring Hill College
University of Alabama
Jacksonville State University
Auburn University
Selma University

Alaska

Sheldon State University

Arizona

Arizona State University

Arkansas

College of the Ozarks
Henderson State University

California

Pomona College
Menlo College
Cogswell College
California Institute of Technology
Chapman College
University of the Pacific
Claremont McKenna College
Mt. St. Mary's College
Westmont College
Scripps College
Harvey Mudd College
Humbolot State University
Mills College
Calle State University - Sacramento
University of San Diego
Pepperdine University at Malibu
San Jose State University
Stanford University
University of California (Berkley)
University of California (Los Angeles)
University of Redlands
University of San Francisco
University of Santa Clara
Whittier College

Colorado

Colorado State University
Colorado College

Connecticut

University of New Haven
Fairfield University
Post College
Central Connecticut State College
Trinity College
University of Bridgeport
University of Connecticut
Yale University

Delaware

Wesley College

Washington, DC

The American University
Catholic University of America
George Washington University
Georgetown University
Trinity College

Florida

Barry University
Biscayne College
University of South Florida
University of Tampa
University of Central Florida
Rollins College
Florida A & M University
Eckerd College
Stetson University
University of Florida
University of Miami

Georgia

Emory University
Agnes Scott College
Mercer University
University of Georgia

Hawaii

University of Hawaii

Idaho

Idaho State University
University of Idaho

Illinois

Earlham College
Columbia College
Chicago State University
Lake Forest College
Rockford College
Bradley University
Illinois State University

Illinois (cont)

Loyola University of Chicago
Elmhurst College
Northern Illinois University
Northwestern University
Roosevelt University
Snagamon State University
University of Chicago
University of Illinois
Barat College
Wheaton College

Indiana

University of Dubuque
Northwestern College
Coe College
Simpson College

Iowa

Iowa Wesleyan College
University of Northern Iowa
Wartburg College
Driake University
Iowa State University
University of Iowa

Kansas

Bethany College
Ottawa University
Southwestern College
Sterling College
Kansas State University
Pittsburg State University
University of Kansas

Kentucky

Morehead State University
Asbury College
Kentucky Wesleyan College
Brescia College
Transylvania University
Cumberland College
University of Louisville

Louisiana

Newcomb College

Maine

Husson College
Bowdoin College
Bates College
Colby College

Maryland

Goucher College
The John Hopkins University
Hood College
Frostburg State College
Towson State University
University of Maryland (College Park)

Massachusetts

Hampshire College
Wellesley College
Wheaton College
Amherst College
Boston University
Brandeis University
College of the Holy Cross
Harvard - Radcliffe
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Mt. Holyoke College
Northeastern University
Simmons College
Smith College
Theis University
University of Massachusetts

Michigan

Central Michigan University
Alma College
Concordia College
Hope College
Eastern Michigan University
Michigan State University
University of Detroit
Wayne State University
Lake Superior State College
University of Michigan

Minnesota

Moorhead State University
University of Minnesota
Augsburg College
Hamline University
Macalester College
Northwestern College
St. Olaf College
St. John's University

Mississippi

Jackson State University
Millsaps College
Rust College
University of Mississippi

Missouri

Rockhurst College
Lincoln University
Park College
William Jewell College
Southeast Missouri State University
Southwest Missouri State University
Washington University (St. Louis)

Montana

Rocky Mountain College
Montana State University
University of Montana

Nebraska

Creighton University
Wayne State College
Kearney State College
University of Nebraska at Lincoln

Nevada

Sierra Nevada College

New Hampshire

St. Anselm College
Dartmouth College

New Jersey

Bloomfield College
Drew University
Glassboro State College
Kean College of New Jersey
Princeton University
College of St. Elizabeth
Rutgers State University (Newark)
Seton Hall University

New Mexico

New Mexico State University
University of New Mexico

New York

Concordia College
Hamilton College
Houghton College
Ithica College
Marymount College
Utica College of Syracuse University

New York (cont)

Wells College
C. W. Post Center of Long Island University
Colgate University
City College of New York
College of New Rochelle
Cornell University
Horstda University
Manhattan College
Marist College
New York University
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Dyouville College
Daemen College
St. Bonaventure University
St. John's University
Sarah Lawrence College
Suny College at Buffalo
State University of New York (Binghamton)
University of Rochester
Vassar College

North Carolina

Duke University
Pembroke University
Catawba College
Greensboro College
Merideth College
University of North Carolina
Wake Forest University

North Dakota

Jamestown College
North Dakota State University
University of North Dakota

Ohio

Definace College
Denison University
Franklin University
Kenyon College
Walsh College
Wilberforce University
Bowling Green State University
Case Western Reserve University
University of Steubenville
John Carroll University
Kent State University
Miami University
Oberlin College
University of Akron
University of Cincinnati
University of Toledo
Youngstown State University

Oklahoma

Oklahoma Panhandle State University
South Western Oklahoma State University
Oral Roberts University
University of Oklahoma
University of Tulsa

Oregon

Lewis & Clark College
Pacific University
Willamette University
Portland State University

Pennsylvania

Allegheny College
Bryn Mawr College
Elizabethtown College
Albright College
Alliance College
Point Park College
Franklin & Marshall College
Grove City College
Juniata College
LaRoche College
Muhlenberg College
Shippensburg Sate College
Chatham College
Dickinson College
Gettysburg College
Haverford College
LaFayette College
La Salle College
Robert Morris College (Coraopolis)
St. Vincent College
Seton Hill College
Lock Haven State College
Swarthmore College
Bucknell University
Drexel University
Gannon University
Lehigh University
Mercyhurst College
St. Francis College
St. Joseph's University
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
University of Scranton
Villanova University
Washington & Jefferson College

Rhode Island

Brown University
Barrington College
Providence College
University of Rhode Island

South Carolina

Coker College
Wofford College
Newberry College
Bob Jones University
South Carolina State College
University of South Carolina

South Dakota

South Dakota State University
University of South Dakota (Springfield)

Tennessee

Tusculum College
Memphis State University
University of Tennessee (Chattanooga)

Texas

St. Mary's University
Texas Wesleyan College
University of Houston (Downtown)
Southwestern University
University of Texas (Austin)
East Texas State University
Hardin-Simmons University
Midwestern State University
North Texas State University
Rice University
Southern Methodist University
Texas A & M University
Texas Christian University
Trinity University

Utah

Brighma Young University
University of Utah

Vermont

Bennington College
Norwich University
Middlebury College

Virginia

University of Richmond
Washington & Lee University
Mary Washington College
James Madison University
University of Virginia
college of William & Mary
Hollins College
Sweet Briar College

Washington

University of Washington
Whitman College

West Virginia

Wheeling College
Bethany College
Davis & Elkins College
West Virginia Wesleyan College
Marshall University

Wisconsin

Lawrence University
Carthage College
Marquette University
Carroll College
University of Wisconsin (Madison)

APPENDIX B

the discussion . . .

Several years ago with the assistance of an NACAC Research Grant, we contacted you with a survey on no-need academic scholarships. The enormous response was gratifying but the opportunity to share this information and your willingness to share your professional philosophies and views with colleagues has been the most rewarding.

These views have had an opportunity to be voiced in an open forum at the NACAC Annual Conference in San Antonio last year, and, again, at the Middle States Regional Meeting in Philadelphia this year.

As a result of the discussion which has been generated, it is our feeling that the genuine concern regarding institutional policies and procedures relating to the awarding of no-need academic scholarships is of vital interest to educators. For this reason, a follow-up survey is being sent to you with the hope that you also believe the discussion should continue.

The results of this survey will be shared with you at the NACAC Annual Convention in Boston, 1984.

Please be assured that your individual responses will be held in the strictest confidence.

Promptly return the completed survey in the enclosed business reply envelope to:

Office of Admissions and Student Aid
University of Pittsburgh
Bruce Hall
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260
Attention: Betsy A. Porter or
Suzanne K. McColloch

. . .continues

SURVEY NUMBER

Directions: Please write the codes or amounts to answer questions in the blocks provided to the right of each question.

Definitions . . . **Financial aid dollars from internal sources** does not include SEOG, PELL, State Grant/Loan Assistance, or funds given to students by agencies outside the school's control.

. . . **No-need academic scholarships** are monetary grants or scholarships given to a student where need is not a consideration and the award has no intentional relationship to the student's requirement for funds.

BACKGROUND OF YOUR INSTITUTION

1. Location:
   1-New England 2-Middle States 3-South 4-Southwest 5-Midwest 6-West

2. Control:
   1-Public 2-Private 3-State-related 4-Other

3. Average undergraduate tuition rate per year (Fall 1983):
   A-In-state B-Out-of-State

4a. Total enrollment of full-time undergraduate students (Fall 1983):

b. Is your undergraduate student population primarily:
   1-Local 2-Regional 3-National

5. Number of full-time freshmen (Fall 1983):
   A-Applied for Admission

   B-Accepted

   C-Enrolled

NO-NEED ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIP — POLICY/PROCEDURE

6. Has your institution experienced tuition increases over the past three years?
   1-Yes 2-No If yes, what is the average annual percent increase?

7. Has your institution provided an increase in financial aid dollars from internal sources over the past three years?
   1-Yes 2-No If yes, what is the average annual percent increase?

8. Does your institution award no-need academic scholarships?
1-Yes 2-No If no, do #10, 11 and 25 only.

42

9. How long has the program been in existence?
1-Less than 1 year 2-1-3 years 3-4-8 years 4-9-12 years 5-More than 12 years

43

10. Does your institution award athletic grants-in-aid?
1-Yes 2-No

44

11. Does your institution award other no-need performance scholarships/grants?
1-Yes 2-No

45

12. Have academic no-need scholarship dollars increased over the past three years?
1-Yes 2-No If yes, what is the average annual percent increase?

46 47 48 %

13. Total number of no-need academic scholarships awarded to incoming full-time undergraduates for Fall 1983?

49 53

14. Total number of no-need academic scholarships awarded to incoming full-time undergraduates who **enrolled** for Fall 1983?

54 57

15. Are all freshmen considered for no-need academic scholarships?
1-Yes 2-No

58

16. Is a separate formal application required?
1-Yes 2-No

59

17. Are nominations for scholarship candidates solicited from high school guidance offices?
1-Yes 2-No

60

18. Can a student be considered for a no-need academic scholarship without having formally applied for admission?
1-Yes 2-No

61

19. What is the average annual value of a no-need academic scholarship?

$ 62 66

20. Are your no-need academic scholarships renewable?
1-Yes 2-No

67

21. If renewed, how does the dollar value of a no-need academic scholarship change?
1-Increases 2-Decreases 3-Remains the same

68

22. When is the award of a no-need academic scholarship made?
1-Prior to application for admission 2-At the time of admission 3-One fixed date after admission
4-As part of need based financial aid announcement

69

23. What percentage of no-need academic scholarship recipients also receive need based aid?

70 72 %

24. If a no-need academic scholarship recipient also qualifies for need based aid, when is the student informed of his total aid package in relation to the no-need academic scholarship announcement? [ ] 73
1-Before 2-After 3-At the same time

25. When need based aid is awarded, does a student's academic performance affect the mix of gift aid and self help; i.e., a high performer receives more gift aid proportionately than a student with equal need but average grades? [ ] 74
1-Yes 2-No

26. What is the primary reason your institution awards no-need scholarships? [ ] 75
1-To recognize and reward excellence 2-To recruit the best and the brightest
3-To respond to competition 4-Do not award

27. Does your institution's "competition" award no-need academic scholarships? [ ] 76
1-Yes 2-No

28a. If the "competition" eliminated their no-need academic scholarship program, would you? [ ] 77
1-Yes 2-No

b. If you would eliminate your no-need academic scholarship program, please explain why.

c. If you would not eliminate your no-need academic scholarship program, please explain why not?

Please submit, if possible, any institutional statements which reflect your school's policy on the recognition and awarding of academic excellence.

Thank You

Name | Title

Institution

Street Address

City | State | Zip Code